

## SOMERSET HERALD.

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### ARMY OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications between Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Childs, at Puebla.

HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and liberty, headquarters in Puebla, September 25th, 1847.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEADQUARTERS City of Puebla, Mexico, September 25, 1847.

To his Excellency, D. Antonio de Lopez de Santa Anna, General in Chief of the Mexican Army in front of the City.

Sir—I had the honor of receiving at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation, whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectfully I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

THOMAS CHILD, Col. U. S. Army.

Civil and Military Governor.

### OFFICIAL.

FROM THE "UNION" OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—It is understood that Gen. Taylor—who has been absent from his family and private business for more than two years and a half, and during the whole of that time has been engaged in the most important and arduous duties—has asked for leave of absence to return to the United States for six months.

His letter to that effect was received by the Adjutant General yesterday evening, in the course of which, Gen. Taylor states that he thinks, in consequence of the present character of the war, his services may not be wanted at this time. He purposes to remove to Matamoros early this month, where he awaits the answer of the Government, and expresses a desire to be in New Orleans by the 1st of December.

We understand the leave of absence has been granted to him; and we have no doubt that if events should arise to call for his services on that frontier, he will fly to place himself at the head of his gallant army.

FROM THE SAME PAPER, SAME DATE.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—We have already stated that no despatches had been received by the steamer Alabama from Gen. Scott's army. The only letters which we have seen, addressed to Washington, are from Vera Cruz of the 18th and 20th October. The following extracts contain

every thing which can be gleaned from their meager contents:

"VERA CRUZ, OCT. 18, 1847.

"Every thing was quiet at Mexico. At Queretaro, the Government, such as it is, was getting more pacific. Senor Pena y Pena had ordered Gen. Santa Anna back for trial; but whether he would go, is very uncertain. His troops which he brought to Puebla, and those under Alvarez and Rea, who joined him as soon as they heard that Gen. Lane was marching on, deserted him by companies. He was, at our last dates, at San Andres. Other important information has reached us that Senor Cuevas, former minister, had been called into the cabinet. His reply was, 'If the negotiations are opened, I will join you; otherwise I cannot; and so he has accepted. This is the last information we have. If, as we are assured, they are more inclined for peace, the reinforcements now going up, which will amount to as many troops as Gen. Scott has in the city of Mexico, will hurry on the desire to negotiate, before it is too late, or in fact, before the nationality is lost altogether.

"Gen. Patterson will move up in all this week. General Lane will find no difficulty in reaching Puebla, and Colonel Childs will be much relieved by his presence."

"VERA CRUZ, OCT. 20, 1847.

"I had the honor to address you on the 28th, and although the extra of to day's 'Genius of Liberty' gives intelligence from above which does not look so pacific, I nevertheless believe Pena y Pena, and others of his stamp, will induce the Congress to make peace; and as regards Paredes, the more he works for his party, the nearer we are to negotiation.

"All around the city of Mexico there is a large peace party; and I have reason to believe there are many of the most respectable citizens in Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and Puebla who are ardently wishing for peace; or, rather, that they could be assured that the stars and stripes would float over their and their children's heads."

From the National Intelligencer.

### N. Y. CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1847.

The news again from England last evening, by the steamer at Boston, is of an exciting character, in its financial aspects, and is regarded with profound interest in all business circles. Fifty-five failures since the last previous steamer is an appalling and rapid addition to the list, which had already reached a fearful amount. And, in addition to the general downfall of commercial houses, we have the startling intelligence that the moneyed institutions are beginning to quail before the storm. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has an ominous sound, though perhaps in its result it may not be more important than the failure of some of the houses previously announced. There seems to be a prevailing impression also that, in this general rocking and raging of the elements, the Bank of England itself would not be able to keep on its legs, but for the support of the strong arm of the Government. The future is shrouded in uncertainty and darkness—an Egyptian darkness, which is felt; and which is too dense for the wisest financiers to penetrate.

These tremendous commercial revolutions in England, together with various clouds in the political horizon on the continent, seem to me to indicate that Europe is on the eve of great and important changes. Louis Philippe is an old man, and cannot last long. What but his personal character and influence maintains the tranquility of France? And how long will that tranquility be maintained after he drops from the stage, which at the longest must be soon? Smouldering fires are already breaking out in Austria, Italy, and Switzerland, and who can foresee the extent of the conflagration? There is certainly a chance, and I am inclined to think a probability, that Europe is ere long to become the scene of convulsions that will shake the whole civilized world. And if so, how important that our Government should be weatherwise in time, taking in sail, trim ship, and be prepared for the storm. If troublesome times are ahead, I apprehend that a debt of two or three hundred millions of dollars will not be the best kind of ballast to carry our ship of State easily and safely on her voyage. In times like these, certainly our ablest and wisest statesmen should be called upon to take the direction of affairs. This State has just taken a cheering stand and placed her political destinies in the hands of the party which has for twenty years constituted the conservative power of the country. Let a decided majority of the country follow the example, and we may have a rational hope of future national prosperity.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

"If report speaks true, some of our New York merchants are making well of the Mexican war. It is said that vessels have been hired for Government use at most exorbitant rates—and that their owners receive as much for a few months' use of the vessel as she is worth. It is also said that some gentlemen of this city are engaged in constructing steamboats for the Government without being directed to do so, directly, and selling them at prices varying from thirty to forty thousand dollars over their costs, and fifty or sixty thousand over their worth, to the Government agents. How true this I do not know, but I can truly say that our citizens believe it, and are very indignant at it.

It is stated that the number of emigrants to Canada who have died, in three months, on ship board, or after they have landed, is 7,140.

### HON. JAMES COOPER.

This distinguished gentleman sailed from Philadelphia on Monday the 1st inst. in the packet ship Saranack, for Liverpool. Previous to his departure a large number of his personal and political friends united in a public entertainment, as a slight manifestation of the high esteem in which they hold him. Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., presided on the occasion. In the course of the evening, speeches were made by Messrs. J. P. Sanderson, E. Joy Morris, M. Michael, Gilpin, Wetherill, and others. Mr. Cooper made a feelingly eloquent speech in reply to some complimentary remarks from the chairman.

Mr. Cooper visits England and the Continent in consequence of the impaired state of his health, and expects to be absent some nine or ten months. We sincerely wish that his journey may prove a pleasant one, and that a relaxation from the severe duties of his profession, and a change of scene and climate, may fully restore him to the enjoyment of good health. Mr. C. has for many years been closely identified with the politics of Pennsylvania, and has served his fellow citizens in the national and state legislatures with a zeal and ability; and an honesty of purpose, which have secured for him the esteem of even political opponents.—Reading Journal.

PROPORTION OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.—Hon. Elisha Whittelsey, in an address before an agricultural society in Ohio, gives the following statistics in relation to the number of persons engaged in different occupations in this country, from which it appears those engaged in agriculture outnumber those engaged in the learned professions, navigation, manufacture, and commerce, more than three to one, and the annual value of agricultural products is upwards of \$650,000,000.

No. of persons in the learned professions,	65,235
do. internal navigation,	33,076
do. navigating the ocean,	56,021
do. manufactures,	791,749
do. commerce,	117,697
do. agriculture,	3,719,951

The annual value of agriculture is \$654,387,589. The value of importations for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, was 121,601,797. The value of exportations, domestic and foreign for the same period, was 112,488,516.

Amount of imports and exports, which is about one third of the value of our agriculture.

The Chicopee (Mass.) "Telegraph," publishes some features of the plan of the company which has been organized for the purpose of applying the waters of the Connecticut river, at Hadley's Falls, in Massachusetts, and it is of the most unparalleled magnitude. It is intended to provide water power for 56 large cotton mills, 63 by 280 feet, six stories high, carrying from 18,000 to 27,000 spindles each, according to the fineness of the fabric manufactured—about eleven hundred thousand at least—together with a power for machine shops and other purposes. The primary canal is to be 30 feet deep, 140 feet wide at its head, and 80 at its terminus. The water is to be conducted by a parallel canal, to near the head of the first, where it will be discharged into another, which is to extend circuitously about a mile and a half. These different canals are to furnish the 56 mills and a proportionate number of machine shops with the power requisite to their operations. The foundations of several large Mills are to be laid this fall.

A BOLD CHARGE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the "Daily News," states that the trial of Richard J. Turner, late Teller in the Mechanics' Bank of that city, charged with defrauding said Bank out of some \$50,000, has resulted in his acquittal. He says, "It was not unexpected. Sumptuous dinners and splendid suppers were not given without some object." This is the second time he has been tried and acquitted; and he has yet to be tried with Birch with conspiracy to defraud the bank. The same writer says "It has been a farce from beginning to end." God save the mark if this charge be founded on fact; but if it be, it is only in keeping with similar scenes of depravity frequently occurring in our own community.—Ger. Tel.

### WAR MEETING IN LEXINGTON.

Resolutions to be offered by Mr. Clay.—The Lexington, Ky., Observer of the 3d inst., says:—A public meeting of the citizens of the County, and such others as choose to attend, is requested at the Court House, in Lexington, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 13th inst. We are authorized to say, that Mr. CLAY will address the meeting on the subjects of the existing war with Mexico, the conquest of Mexico, its annexation to the United States, &c., and will present Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

DOPOPULATION OF VIRGINIA.—The Parkersburg Gazette informs us that upwards of seventy emigrants, a few days ago, passed through that town, from the Valley of Virginia, on their way, with a large number of slaves, to Missouri, and the remainder to Iowa. Thus, says the Gazette, is Virginia peopling other States, when she ought to hold her own and attract immigration from abroad.

FROM THE PLAINS OF SANTA FE.—A letter to the St. Louis New Era, dated Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 19th, says that a train of 400 or 500 oxen would leave that day to join the troops in the Upper Missouri. A train of seventy-eight arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Santa Fe, on the 18th. Col. Eaton's Battalion had arrived before they left Santa Fe. A letter dated Santa Fe, August 23, says: Colonel Eaton's troops were yet in tents, but would soon go into quarters. The private of Company A, have signed a paper requesting one of the Lieutenants to resign. Two more companies would arrive in a few days.

There is plenty of provisions of all kinds, for the consumption of the troops. Santa Fe has six hundred houses in a valley surrounded by mountains. The fort commands the town, and the fountain which supplies it with water.

The tales of the volunteers are true.—One would hardly believe them all without being on the spot.

### GEN. TAYLOR.

The Baltimore American, one of the ablest Whig papers in the country, contains a strong article in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, which closes with this language: "Finally, and at any rate, we gather from the indications in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania and other States, that General Taylor is actually in the field. He has not made himself a candidate for the Presidency, the People have done it. He has announced the terms upon which he will stand, and those terms are accepted. Gen. Taylor is in the field; he will not withdraw nor be withdrawn; for he never retreats, he never surrenders. The People who have called him to this position will sustain him there. They claim him as their own. Conventions may recognize, but they cannot appropriate him. George Washington is now to have a successor."

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—The friends of Bishop Onderdonk ask the Episcopal General Convention to restore him unconditionally to the office of Bishop, from the duties of which he has been suspended. His opponents among the clergy and laity desire to have the diocese declared vacant and a new Bishop elected by the present Convention. It has been decided by the Convention now in session, that "the sentence of suspension pronounced upon Bishop Onderdonk is valid, that the diocese is not vacant, and that neither a new Bishop nor an assistant can be elected;" but a provisional one, from a neighboring diocese may be elected, with as full canonical authority as though he were the regular diocesan.

A canon has passed giving the House of Bishops power to remit or modify the sentence, but it is thought they will not exercise it.

The Convention passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee to revise the German prayer book.

The resolution of Judge Chambers, expressing the deep sorrow of the Lower House that the House of Bishops had resolved not to adopt the recommendation of the Committee of Conference, and requesting them to reconsider the subject, was carried by the following vote:

CLERGY.	LAITY.
Ays 17	Ays 12
Noes 17	Noes 6
Divid. 4	Divid. 2

The resolution of the House of Bishops to appoint a Committee of Three (with the concurrence of the House of Deputies), to take charge of the Mission (Bishop Southgate) at Constantinople, was under consideration in the Lower House, and Mr. Collins of S. C. speaking against it at the latest dates.—Pitts. Gaz.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

From the Courier and Enquirer. The Catholic Herald states that Prof. George Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, with his wife and five children, were admitted, a few days since, to the communion of the Roman Catholic church. Prof. A. was formerly connected with Newark College, Delaware, and is known as one of the ripest and most accomplished scholars in the country. He was formerly a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church.

The same paper says that a family of six persons in a New England village, the name of which is not given, has also very recently joined the Roman Catholic communion. We presume that Burlington, Vt., is the village referred.

IMPRISONMENT OF ALEX. CAMPBELL.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Journal, that the Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., has lately been imprisoned at Glasgow, Scotland, on charge of libelling the secretary of the Anti-Slavery society, through the Harbinger. He had been preaching in Scotland to a considerable extent, and an excitement raised against him by placards being pasted up denouncing him as a slave-holder, which with his publication is alleged as the cause of his imprisonment. He has been released on bail and is holding forth as usual.—The result of the trial, and Mr. C.'s defence, will appear doubtless in the Millennial Harbinger before many days.

A GOOD CROP.—Thomas B. Vail of Terre Coupee Prairie, the richest of all Indiana's prairies, has raised this year one hundred bushels of corn to the acre on a six acre orchard lot, where of course from the trees being in the way the yield would not be as large as in an open field. He didn't half try either to do that, but if any body in Northern Hoosierdom has done better, we'll warrant that he will take particular pains next year to beat them just for the reputation of St. Joseph County. Let us hear.—South Bend (Ind.) Register.

### ANOTHER GREAT FRESHET IN THE WEST. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10, 10 P. M. Another great flood has occurred in the Big Miami and Whitewater Rivers. The Canal is again seriously injured. The Aqueduct at Dayton, has been carried away and other heavy breaches occurred on that level. The loss of property in the villages along the Big Miami and Whitewater Rivers has been immense. Hogs, Corn, and other property have been carried off.—The loss has not yet been fully ascertained in reference to personal property, while Real Estate which has also been greatly damaged, has been but barely mentioned.

WESTWARD HO!—Twenty-seven ladies from New England, passed up the Lake to-day on the "Indiana," bound for Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, to engage as teachers. They were accompanied by Governor Slade, of Vermont, as far as Buffalo. Verily, these ladies have undertaken a responsible and arduous task; and they exhibit a determination of character and a self sacrificing spirit creditable in the highest degree.

The enterprise of Miss Beecher, Gov. Slade and others, is a noble one, and from it the best result must flow. The people of the West will welcome with warm and open hearts the teachers who have left their homes to discharge among strangers the duties of instructing young minds; and may heaven shower upon these Teachers its richest blessings, for they truly deserve them.—Cleveland Herald, Oct. 28.

About a fortnight since, as Mrs. McKensie, of White Sands, Prince Edward's Island, was going to the woods in search of her cows, accompanied by her son, a lad about 11 years of age, and a dog, they met with a bear, when in the act of stepping over a windfall, which immediately seized the child. The dog at once attacked the bear, and together with Mrs. M. who seized a club and beat him till the blood ran out of his nostrils, succeeded in driving the beast towards the wood.—The child was very much injured, and had it not been for the assistance of his mother and her faithful dog, he would probably have been killed. The bear had been seen prowling about the neighborhood for some time previous, accompanied by two or three others, and had done much damage among the cattle.

All the world is aware of the sufferings lately endured in Ireland and Scotland from the failure of last year's crops; but, it is not, perhaps, so well known to what extent these sufferings have been increased, and are even now increased, by the eviction of tenantry from estates which their owners find it their interest to convert into sheep farms; nor have we any just idea of the inconceivable misery of the factory operatives and rural laborers of the once "merry" England, where a family earns, and must live upon, 5s. to 8s. a week, while it takes 20s. a week to support a family amid all the economy of the work-house.—Civ.

HIGH PRICES.—The Kingston (Canada) Chronicle says, an old settler in that town states that in 1790 his father paid \$48 a bushel of corn to plant, it being a year of almost famine in that vicinity.—The Detroit Free Press, copying the above, adds, "We too, can say a word about high prices. A cargo of flour arrived here in 1815, from Erie, at \$6 per barrel for the freight. In 1816 flour was sold here at \$25 a barrel, and early in the spring of 1818 it was retailed by the 20 lbs. at the rate of \$50 the barrel, and corn at \$9 the bushel."

A JUDICIAL KNOCK DOWN.—Last week Mr. Baker, counsel for a certain party in a case before the Supreme Court of Louisiana, sitting in Monroe, moved that a certain account be rejected, "and kicked out of court." For this language Chief Justice Eustice censured Mr. Baker. After the Court adjourned Mr. B. accosted the Chief Justice in a rude manner, and struck him in the face. Mr. Eustice promptly returned the blow, and brought Mr. B. to the ground. The thing caused great excitement, and Mr. B. had to pay \$50 and go to prison for ten days.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The Richmond Republican sums up as follows the losses of our troops in the various battles in Mexico:—Palo Alto and Resaca, 400 killed and wounded; Monterey, 500 do. do.; Buena Vista, 800 do. do.; Cerro Gordo, 500 do. do.; Churubusco, 1000 do. do.; Mexico and neighborhood, 1000 do. do.; total, 4,800. One third of this number probably covers the killed.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) Metropolitan speaks of seeing, last week, a huge box, labelled—"Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, care of her Lord High Steward—St. James Place, London." Its interior had apartments which were filled with venison hams, buffalo tongues, pickles, jellies, &c., the whole presented by Peter McLain, a native of the Emerald Isle, to her Majesty aforesaid.

SOME BUSINESS.—Dr. Henricks informs us that in a little over a month past that they have made and shipped four thousand barrels of Flour, equivalent to twenty thousand bushels of Wheat, which is certainly something of an item. Their mill now turns out one hundred and twenty barrels of Flour per day.—South Bend (Ind.) Register.

The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, says:—"Depend upon it, that if the United States would against the whole of the Mexican debt, they might roast and eat the Mexican people without a remonstrance, from any of the virtuous and humane Courts of Europe!"

"I never could bear," said Mrs. Partridge, "that name Anna for a girl. I should think Ann was good enough without putting on any determination. There's no good comes of it. Now there's that woman that used to keep house down there in the Halls of Asiaties. They must call her Santa Anna, as if that would better it any. Poor girl! she recites the contrition of all the papers; her name is in every one of them. But that's just the way. The men will not suspect the feelings of the most retiring females. And then they say that the Angle Saxons have been capturing one of her—'bless me! the tea kettle is boiling over.' And the old lady went into a state of meditation over a cup of tea."

A servant girl in the employ of Mr. Cooper, in Cincinnati, attempted to destroy the lives of the whole family last week, by poisoning the meat she cooked for dinner, but fortunately she did not use enough, and only produced violent sickness. A parrot and dog were similarly affected.

Tennessee has been called upon by the Secretary of War, for another infantry regiment. It will be raised before Alabama completes her complement of companies.

### Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$5 00 a 0 00
Wheat, per bushel,	0 40 a 0 05
Rye, "	50 a 0 60
Corn, "	50 a 0 60
Oats, "	33 a 0 37
Potatoes, "	25 a 0 37
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	50 75
Peaches dried "	1 50 a 1 75
Butter, per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef, "	4 a 0 5
Veal, "	5 a 0 9
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 9

### Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$4 81 a 5 00
Wheat,	85 a 90
Rye,	40 a 45
Corn,	00 a 45
Oats,	00 a 25
Barley,	00 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 10
Pork,	00 a 0
Lard,	0 a 8
Tallow, rendered	0 a 08
" rough	0 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 10
" roll,	0 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	0 50 a 1 25
" dried per bushel,	50 a 00
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Wool,	00 a 26
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 50
Seeds, Clover	3 02 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00

### STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Allegheny township, about the 3d of October last, a

### Red and White Cow,

about 6 years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 2, 1847. JOSEPH MCEN.

EXTRACTS FROM A RUGULAR PUSILLUS.

DR. INGOLDSEY'S

### Piles Specific.

A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE: Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind.

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PURGATIVES NOT NECESSARY. So severe in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (being in most cases the cause of piles when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases), are thus done away, with, as COSTIVENESS is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

FILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED. DR. DOCTOR—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years have suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend Potter, No. 4 Haverst. I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed troubles of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldsey's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant, W. H. JONES, Agent, No. 32 Pine St. Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians. Price 50 cents per Box. Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa. J. J. & R. F. Schell, Somerset; Snyder & Zimmerman, Sayre; Edward Korman, Jeannet; R. B. Phillips & Linnson, Roxbury; Charles Wainwright, Berlin; P. & W. Meyer, Meyers Mill; Miller & Dwyer, Salisbury; J. H. Grout, Groutville, Md.; S. C. H. McClellan, Southold; Samuel Elder, Pennsylvania; Peter Lee, Dandridge; Eliza Sells, Mount Felt.